



L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University



APPROVED BY
Acting Member of the Board –
Vice Rector for Science and
Commercialization

Ialtenov

«5» 2026

EDITORIAL POLICY

Jete – Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies

Astana
2026

1. About the Journal

Peer-reviewed open access scientific journal
JETE - Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies.
Short title - JETE.

Registration CERTIFICATE of periodic printed publication, information agency, and online publication No. KZ00VPY00113325, Astana.

Date of issue: 25.02.2025

The journal is the legal successor of the *Bulletin of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University*. Series: Historical Sciences. Philosophy. Religious Studies (published since 1995).

Languages of publication: Kazakh, Russian, English. Frequency: 4 times per year. Owner: L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

Mission of the Journal

The journal "JETE" aims to publish materials on the most pressing issues and needs of the academic community in the fields of philosophy, religious studies, and cultural studies. The editorial policy draws on a wide range of intellectual traditions, theoretical and applied approaches, aimed at presenting and disseminating the results of the latest research in the field of social sciences and humanities.

The title of the journal reflects the deep, ontological meaning of the Kazakh word "JETE" - as the foundation, essence, and conscious understanding of the relationship between man and the world.

Aims of the Journal

To publish original articles and reviews in philosophy, religious studies, and cultural studies; to support and develop current discussions on fundamental problems of the social sciences and humanities by domestic and foreign scholars.

Objectives of the Journal

To serve as a platform for the development of the social sciences and humanities in Kazakhstan; to accumulate scientific collections of publications providing open access to journal articles.

An important aspect of the journal's policy is interdisciplinary openness to understanding the complex processes of modernity. The journal has a broad thematic coverage of both theoretical and empirical research oriented towards the heuristics of new scientific approaches.

2. Thematic Areas

The journal "JETE" publishes the results of theoretical and applied research in the field of subject-specific and interdisciplinary studies of the social sciences and humanities: philosophy, religious studies, cultural studies. It accepts for publication original author manuscripts of two types: scientific articles and scientific reviews, as well as notes in the "Scientific Notebook" section (reviews of scientific events, translations, expert interviews, and other editorial materials).

3. Open Access Policy

The journal adheres to an Open Access policy. Authors of articles or persons holding the rights to their publication allow any user to read, copy, transmit, or distribute the material to others, create and publish new scientific works based on the information provided, with attribution of authorship.

Journal articles are directly accessible to all interested parties on the [JETE](#) website.

Licensing: Available under the [Creative Commons "Attribution-Non Commercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International"](#).



4 Archiving

In line with its Open Access and free self-archiving policy, the journal allows authors to deposit their accepted manuscripts on their personal websites or in other repositories (ResearchGate and/or institutional repositories of their research organizations), providing a bibliographic reference linking to the final published version of the article in the *JETE* journal.

The archive up to December 2024 is available on the website of the *Bulletin of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. Series: Historical Sciences. Philosophy. Religious Studies*.

Electronic versions of the journal are provided to NCSTE, KazICC, and EBSCO for collection development and inclusion in electronic libraries. The journal has been archiving materials in Elibrary.ru since 2019.

5. Policy on the Use of Various Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools

AI authorship is not recognized when it comes to the holistic perception of a text. AI cannot be listed as an author because it does not have rights or responsibilities. Entirely AI-generated text or fragments of text cannot be considered a scientific publication.

Since not all AI tools are generative, the use of non-generative machine learning tools for processing, combining, or improving existing images or figures must be disclosed in the relevant caption upon submission to allow for case-by-case consideration.

Generative AI Images

In cases where the purpose is to demonstrate the capabilities of AI, such images may be used as illustrative material (with a mandatory description of how the image was generated and for what purpose). These exceptions must be clearly indicated in the image caption as generated by artificial intelligence.

The use of AI tools is permitted but must be openly stated in the article, describing at which stage and in what manner the AI tools were used. The use of AI tools must be documented in the "Methods" section. Authors retain full responsibility for the accuracy and originality of the material, including details created with the assistance of AI.

Use of AI by Reviewers

The Editorial Board recommends that reviewers do not upload manuscripts into generative AI tools. Editors select reviewers primarily based on their deep knowledge of the subject or the methods of the work they are asked to evaluate. Reviewers are responsible for the accuracy and opinions expressed in their reports, and the peer review process is based on mutual trust between authors, reviewers, and editors. Despite rapid progress, generative AI tools have significant limitations: they may lack up-to-date knowledge and may produce nonsensical, biased, or false information. Manuscripts may also contain confidential information that should not be disseminated outside the peer review process.

6. Retraction

In accordance with the recommendations of the international Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and the Association of Science Editors and Publishers, retraction is understood as a mechanism for correcting published information and notifying readers that a publication contains serious flaws or erroneous data that cannot be trusted.

Members of the Editorial Board are responsible for publishing articles with known signs of unethical behavior, plagiarism, self-plagiarism, excessive self-citation by authors, or conflict of interest. If the principles of publication and/or scientific ethics were violated in writing an article, the Scientific Editor of the journal, based on a decision of the Editorial Board, must retract the publication. Authors or other interested parties may request the retraction of an article by submitting a formal request to the journal's editorial office. The Editorial Board retracts published articles in cases of violation of publication and/or scientific ethics, relying on COPE recommendations.

An article is removed from the review process, withdrawn/retracted in the following cases:

- 1) If there is clear evidence that the obtained data are unreliable or resulted from wrongful actions (e.g., data fabrication);
- 2) If it is established that the manuscript has been published in another publication prior to its publication in the journal "JETE - Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies";
- 3) If plagiarism is detected in the article, including borrowing of figures, graphs, tables, etc.;
- 4) If the article contains gross errors that could negatively affect other scholars and their research (e.g., a miscalculation or experimental error);
- 5) If third parties raise copyright claims regarding the article or its individual parts;
- 6) If the article contains information that contradicts the principles, standards, and norms of publication and/or scientific ethics;
- 7) If it is revealed that third parties were involved in the preparation or submission of the article to the journal.

The Editorial Board conducts an independent investigation in accordance with the principles of confidentiality and fairness. This includes analyzing the submitted evidence and communicating with the authors of the article and other interested parties as necessary. The decision to retract the article is made based on the results of the investigation. A retraction act is drawn up for the removal of the article from publication, which is confirmed and signed by the Scientific Editor. A copy of the act is sent to the corresponding author of the article. If the same authors repeatedly commit the violations specified in points 1–7, their articles will not be accepted for consideration.

After this, the article is marked as retracted on the journal's website with an indication of the reasons. The Editorial Board publishes information about the retraction of the article on the journal's main page.

7. Conditions of Publication

The submitted article must meet all the formatting requirements adopted by the journal. The article submitted for publication must not have been previously published or submitted to another journal. All manuscripts received by the editorial office undergo mandatory double-blind peer review. Based on the reviews received, the Editorial Board makes the final decision. Those who have made a substantial contribution to the research, its conception, design, execution, or interpretation should be listed as co-authors. Individuals whose contribution to the research is insufficient for authorship may be acknowledged by the author(s) in the "Acknowledgements" section, indicating the scope of their work. The article must include a statement of the aim and research objectives, a description of the main results, conclusions, and be relevant and novel.

8. Privacy Statement

Personal data provided by authors to the journal's editorial office will be used solely for the purposes stated by the journal and will not be used for any other purposes or provided to other individuals or organizations.

9. Article Review Procedure

- 1) A mandatory requirement when registering an article on the JETE journal website is the completion of author metadata in three languages (article title, abstract, keywords, authors' full names, affiliation, email addresses, ORCID).

On the JETE website, it is necessary to submit a cover letter and two versions of the manuscript: the full text (with metadata) and an anonymized version (without metadata). The files should be named after the first words of the article title, adding "for review" for the second file.

The Technical Secretary, through the journal manager, checks the manuscript for plagiarism using licensed software "Antiplagiat.VUZ" (<https://www.antiplagiat.ru/>) and Turnitin (<https://www.ithenticate.com/>). Based on the plagiarism check results, the editorial office receives a full automatic report. Manuscripts that do not achieve a satisfactory result are not accepted for further consideration. The Technical Secretary of the journal notifies the main author/corresponding author accordingly.

Threshold values for the Antiplagiat program are 75–80% text originality and up to 20% possible AI-generated content. An article scoring within the 75–80% range is returned to the author(s) for revision, while a score below 75% results in rejection.

The threshold value for the Turnitin program is 25%. A similarity index of up to 15% is considered automatically acceptable, whereas the 16–25% range requires editors and reviewers to assess the risks associated with the “use of a single source.”

2) The Technical Secretary of the journal forwards the article that has passed the required originality threshold to the Editor-in-Chief (or the Responsible Editor for the relevant field). The Editor-in-Chief (Responsible Editor for the relevant field) reviews the article for compliance with the journal's scope. If the article does not meet these parameters, the editorial office sends the author a letter justifying the rejection of publication. On average, the initial review of an article takes up to 1 month.

3) Subsequently, the Editor-in-Chief (Responsible Editor for the relevant field) appoints two reviewers (specialists in the corresponding subject area). The journal uses a double-blind peer review procedure, where the editorial office does not disclose the names of the authors or the reviewers. The reviewer provides the editorial office with a reasoned review of the article, including the relevance of the research topic, the author's contribution to the scientific field, and the level of the results obtained. All reviews contain a recommendation to publish the article (with or without revisions) or to reject it. All reviews are submitted to the editorial office.

If a review with a recommendation for revision is received, the Responsible Editors for the relevant fields send the review to the author with a note "revise the article according to the reviewer's comments." If necessary, the revised version of the article is sent to the reviewer for reconsideration, or it is accepted for publication by a collegial decision of the editors. The article is accepted for publication if all comments have been addressed and rejected if the corrections were made formally and/or in bad faith. In case of disagreement with the reviewer's comments, the author(s) send a letter to the Editor-in-Chief of the journal substantiating their arguments. The Editor-in-Chief and editors, having considered the author(s)' appeal, make a collegial decision.

4) All reviews and the Editorial Board's decision on the article are sent to the main author (or corresponding author) indicated in the metadata when submitting the manuscript. All materials related to the article (final version of the article, reviews, plagiarism report, and other documents if available) are presented at a meeting of the Editorial Board. The decision on the possibility of publishing the article in the journal is made by the Editorial Board based on the reviewers' reports. Articles that receive a negative review and are rejected by the Editorial Board are not accepted for reconsideration. In case of disputes, the final decision on articles is made by the Editor-in-Chief of the journal. On average, a publication decision is made within 8 months.

5) Publication is carried out in the general order of the queue as materials are ready. The Editorial Board reserves the right to form the queue in accordance with the sections of the issues being prepared.

10. Fees/Services

Payment for services rendered by the journal is made in accordance with the Price List of Other Paid Services of *L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University* in effect at the time of the article's publication. Upon registration and submission of an article in the journal's system (for the fields of philosophy and religious studies), authors pay a registration fee of 20% (12,000 tenge). Upon completion of the peer review stage and a positive publication decision, the remaining principal amount of 80% (48,000 tenge) is paid. In total, the editorial services amount to 60,000 tenge, which is used to cover the publisher's expenses for acquiring the licensed plagiarism detection system, payment for DOIs, remuneration of reviewers, proofreaders, layout editors, and the journal's editorial staff.

Articles from foreign authors (without co-authors from the Republic of Kazakhstan) are accepted free of charge.

If the article is rejected by the journal's editorial board, the registration fee is non-refundable.

A registration fee is required for each new upload of material to the system (for example, if an article was sent for correction to meet the journal's formal requirements and after substantial revision based on peer review results, the authors must again pay 20% of the article's cost). Only one re-upload is permitted.

All payment details are updated on the journal's website.

11. Publication Ethics

The editorial policy of the journal "JETE – Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies" is guided by the traditional ethical principles of scientific periodicals as outlined in the Committee on Publication Ethics: Promoting integrity in scholarly research and its publication | COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Guidelines on Principles of Publication Ethics for Journal Editors, which include the following requirements:

For Authors

Submitting articles to the editorial office implies the authors' consent to the Publisher, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, having the right to publish the articles in the journal and to reprint them in any foreign language. By submitting a manuscript to the editorial office, the author(s) guarantee that they are not violating any copyrights. The authors grant the journal's publisher, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, exclusive rights for an unlimited period:

- The right to reproduce the Work (publish, disclose, duplicate, reproduce, or otherwise multiply the Work) without limitation on the number of copies;
- The right to distribute the Work by any means, provided that each copy of the Work contains the name(s) of the author(s);
- The right to include the Work in a collective work;
- The right to make the Work available to the public;
- The right to use the metadata (title, author name (copyright holder), abstract, bibliographic materials, full text of the Work, etc.) of the Work by distributing and making it available to the public, processing and systematizing, as well as including it in various databases and information systems, including full-text versions of the published Work.

The authors:

- Agree that the territory in which the use of rights to the Works is permitted is unlimited.
- Grant the journal's publisher the right to store and process their personal data without time limit (surname, first name, patronymic, information about education, information about place of work and position held). Personal data is provided for storage and processing in various databases and information systems, inclusion in analytical and statistical reports, creating justified relationships between objects of scientific, literary, and artistic works with personal data, etc.
- Bear full responsibility for the unlawful use of intellectual property objects and copyright objects in the scientific article in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Give their consent to the journal's publisher to check the Work for plagiarism.
- Confirm that the submitted Work has not been published elsewhere previously, has not been submitted, and will not be submitted for publication to other scientific journals.
- Have been informed of the journal's editorial policy, which contains general information about the journal, the article review procedure, author guidelines, and publication ethics.

For Reviewers

The journal uses a double-blind peer review procedure to ensure the quality of published articles. The reviewer's object of evaluation should be solely the results of the research obtained.

- Each manuscript received for review is treated as a confidential document. The reviewer may not use in their own publications any materials contained in the submitted

manuscript. The reviewer may forward the material to third parties only with the permission of the Editor-in-Chief.

- The reviewer must provide an objective assessment of the work to the editorial office and, if necessary, suggest ways to improve the submitted material.
- The reviewer must decline to review the material, notifying the editorial office, if they are not a specialist in the subject matter of the material.

For Editors

The Editor-in-Chief, Deputy Editors-in-Chief, and members of the Editorial Board undertake to:

- Pay special attention to the qualitative composition of articles, participate in meetings of the journal's Editorial Board, always express their reasoned decision on agreement (or disagreement) with the reviewers' decisions on an article, and make decisions on determining the content of journal issues.
- Work to expand the geographical diversity of authors, invite specialists working in different institutions and countries to publish.
- Evaluate the intellectual content of manuscripts regardless of gender, nationality, religion, or other personal characteristics of the author(s).
- Not consider manuscripts in the presence of interests arising from competitive, collaborative, or other interactions and relationships with authors and organizations associated with the manuscript.

The Editor-in-Chief

- Appoints reviewers (scholars or specialists in the relevant subject area) for each submitted article that has passed the initial selection for compliance with technical requirements.
- Based on the reviewers' reports and discussion of the material at a meeting of the journal's Editorial Board to determine the content of the current issue, makes the final decision on the publication of the submitted material.

The Editorial Office

- The journal's Editorial Office works directly with authors of articles and does not work with agencies that provide services to authors for publishing their scientific research results.
- The Editorial Office undertakes to make decisions promptly upon identifying unethical behavior by authors, editors, or reviewers. Unethical behavior by authors includes falsification of the composition of authors, publication of pseudoscientific texts, their falsification and fabrication, manipulation of citations, unlawful borrowing (plagiarism), and simultaneous submission of material to other publications.
- If unethical behavior of the author(s) is identified during the manuscript review process or its pre-print preparation, the Editorial Office has the right to remove the manuscript from further consideration and terminate cooperation with the author. If unethical behavior of the author is identified after the publication of their article (e.g., facts of parallel publication, copyright infringement, plagiarism, etc.), the Editorial Office has the right to decide to retract the article from both the journal's website and archiving and indexing databases, notifying other journals (in which the article was simultaneously published) of the author(s)' unethical behavior. The Editorial Office undertakes not to make unjustified decisions on retraction unless serious problems (unethical behavior by the author, errors, etc.) are discovered in connection with the publication.
- Unethical behavior by reviewers and editors of the journal includes transferring article texts to other journals without coordination with the authors, transferring author materials to third parties, violating copyright, violating the confidentiality principle of editorial processes, as well as supporting materials due to the presence of interests arising from competitive, collaborative, or other interactions and relationships with authors and organizations associated with the manuscript.

- When complaints are received regarding reviewed manuscripts or published materials, the Editorial Board takes appropriate measures. First, an explanation is requested from the author of the article; an investigation is conducted only if an unsatisfactory response is received.

- Possible situations of violation of ethical standards of behavior by authors, editors, and reviewers not specified above will be resolved based on the guidelines on principles of publication ethics of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

Additional Policies

- The Editorial Office provides the opportunity for the Editor-in-Chief, Deputy Editors-in-Chief, members of the Editorial Board and Advisory Board, and reviewers to publish in the journal, but they cannot use their position. All articles, including those of responsible editors of special issues, also undergo the peer review procedure and are considered at a meeting of the journal's Editorial Board.

- The JETE journal has a rule: one author – one article per year.

12. Formatting Requirements

1) The following must be indicated on the first page: article type (scientific article, scientific review, or scientific notes); MRNTI code (<https://grnti.ru/>) – (Font: Times New Roman. Font size: 12 pt. Style: bold. Alignment: left, no indent).

2) The main metadata of the article (article TITLE, author First Name(s) and LAST NAME(S), affiliation(s), abstract, keywords) are provided first in English, then in Kazakh and Russian. The email address of the corresponding author must be indicated.

2.1) Article Title (Font: Times New Roman. Font size: 14 pt., IN UPPERCASE LETTERS).

2.2) Author Name(s): First name (lowercase) and LAST NAME (UPPERCASE) of the author(s) are indicated on the first page after the article title. (Font: Times New Roman. Font size: 14 pt.).

2.3) Affiliation: Using superscript letter notation, indicate place of work or study, city, country (Font: Times New Roman, italic. Font size: 12 pt.).

2.4) Corresponding author's email (Font: Times New Roman. Font size: 12 pt.).

2.5) Abstract (no less than 150–200 words). The abstract should not repeat the content of the article, should not contain references to the text of the work or the bibliography, and should reflect the features, specificity, novelty of the article, the author(s)' contribution, findings, and conclusions. (Font: Times New Roman. Font size: 12 pt. Justified alignment, indent 1 cm).

2.6) Keywords. Indicate 7–10 keywords for indexing the article in search engines. Keywords are separated by a semicolon. (Font: Times New Roman. Font size: 12 pt. Justified alignment, indent 1 cm).

3) Word processor settings: Margins – 2 cm on all sides; justification; font – Times New Roman, size – 14 pt; line spacing – 1; paragraph indent – 1 cm; page orientation – portrait. The full text of the manuscript for a section must be at least 16 pages (1 printer's sheet / author's sheet).

4) Tables and figures within the text are placed in sequential order. Titles are centered without indent. References to tables and figures are given in parentheses; the position of an item in a figure is indicated in italics: (Fig. 1, 2;). The volume of figures or tables should not exceed 1/3 of the article.

5) In-text citations to corresponding sources in the reference list are formatted according to APA style (<https://apastyle.apa.org/>) in parentheses, indicating: the author's last name without initials (if two authors, both are listed with an ampersand; if three or more authors, only the first author's last name is given), followed by the year of publication.

6) For direct quotations, the quote is enclosed in quotation marks. Long quotations (more than 40 words or 3 lines) are set as a separate block indent without quotation marks and end with a parenthetical reference including page number(s): (Mukashev, 1989, p. 45); for a quote spanning two or more pages: (Mukashev, 1989, pp. 7-8); for two authors, last names are listed with either "and" or an ampersand: (Abdildin & Orynbekov, 1989, p. 25; Marx & Engels, 1845, pp. 33-34);

for three or more authors, the first author's last name is given with "et al.": (Mukashev et al., 2025, p. 75; Marx et al., 1999). The parenthetical reference may be placed immediately after the quote or at the end of the sentence.

7) For indirect quotations (paraphrase) : (Abdildin, 2019). If citing multiple works by the same author published in the same year, add lowercase letters (a, b, etc.) after the year: (Abdildin, 2019a; Abdildin, 2019b).

8) For narrative citations, where the author's name is mentioned in the text, the sentence ends with the year of publication in parentheses. Example: "According to Abdildin, ... requires formal logical justification (2019)."

9) The reference list, labeled "Литература" (in the English version "References"), must include scholarly works from the last five years (at least five such sources).

10) References to field research are indicated with the notation "ПИМА" (field materials of the author(s)), followed by the period of data collection: (ПИМА, 2025). In the Methods section of the article, the format and conditions under which the field research was conducted must also be described. This may include ethnographic work in a specific location, expert interviews, field diaries, etc.

11) Archival references are given in parentheses in the text. At first mention, provide the full archive name (followed by an abbreviated form in parentheses), then the reference details. Example: (Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter AP RK), Fund 141, Inventory 17, File 2356, Sheet 12).

12) References to official documents (laws, decrees, resolutions, programs) are formatted by indicating the name of the state body that approved the document as the author, the year of approval in parentheses, then the title of the document, and the URL if available.

13) Self-citations (references to the authors' own articles) should not exceed 20–25%.

14) The reference list is presented without numbering, in two versions: the list of cited literature is arranged in alphabetical order in the original language (Kazakh or Russian) and is duplicated in Latin transliteration (using <https://translit.ru>). For sources in English, transliteration is not required. If the article is published in English, the reference list is provided only in English, with Latin transliteration for non-English sources. References in the reference list are formatted according to APA standard:

14.1) For a book: Author's last name and initials (last name separated from initials by a comma), year of publication in parentheses, book title in italics, city, publisher.

14.2) For a chapter in a book: Author's last name and initials, year of publication in parentheses, chapter title, book author(s)/editor(s), book title in italics, city, publisher, chapter page range.

14.3) For a journal article: Author's last name and initials, year of publication in parentheses, article title, journal title in italics, volume number in italics, issue number in parentheses, article page range.

For more details on APA citation rules, visit: <https://apastyle.apa.org/>.

Font for the reference list: Times New Roman, size 12 pt. Paragraph format: first line no indent; subsequent lines have a 1 cm hanging indent; justification.

15) Additional metadata:

15.1) Acknowledgments, if necessary.

15.2) Funding information, if necessary.

15.3) Author contributions and conflicts of interest must be indicated.

15.4) Author information must be provided in three languages – Kazakh, English, and Russian (academic degree, academic title, affiliation, address, email, ORCID).

13. Article design template:

Scientific article
IRSTI 0241

DIGITAL INCLUSION IN PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOURSE: AN ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS IN KAZAKHSTAN AND BELARUS

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Abstract. This article aims to analyze government programs in the field of digitization and digital technologies in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Belarus, examining their alignment with contemporary philosophical and ethical concepts (...).

Keywords: digital inclusion; digital exclusion; digitalization; digital divide; philosophical discourse; government programs.

Ғылыми мақала
ҒТАМР 0241

ФИЛОСОФИЯЛЫҚ ДИСКУРСТАҒЫ ЦИФРЛЫҚ ИНКЛЮЗИЯ: ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН БЕЛАРУСЬТЕГІ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРДЫ ТАЛДАУ

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Андатпа. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы мен Беларусь Республикасындағы цифрландыру және цифрлық технологиялар саласындағы мемлекеттік бағдарламаларды талдауға және олардың қазіргі заманның философиялық және этикалық тұжырымдамаларымен арақатынасын зерттеуге бағытталған (...).

Түйін сөздер: цифрлық инклюзия; цифрлық эксклюзия; цифрландыру; цифрлық алшақтық; философиялық дискурс; мемлекеттік бағдарламалар.

Научная статья
МРНТИ 0241

ЦИФРОВАЯ ИНКЛЮЗИЯ В ФИЛОСОФСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ: АНАЛИЗ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРОГРАММ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И БЕЛАРУСИ

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Аннотация. Целью данной статьи является анализ государственных программ в области оцифровки и цифровых технологий в Республике Казахстан и Республике Беларусь, анализ их соответствия современным философским и этическим концепциям (...).

Ключевые слова: цифровая инклюзия; цифровая эксклюзия; цифровизация; цифровой разрыв; философский дискурс; государственные программы.

Introduction

Digital inclusion, understood as ensuring equal access to the digital technologies, knowledge, and skills necessary for full participation in society, is becoming an increasingly pressing issue in our time. In the era of information technology, digital inclusion is shaped by global digital transformation, which affects almost all aspects of social interactions. The philosophical discourse on digitalization and the role of technology in the modernization of society covers a wide range of topics, including their impact on social, cultural, and ethical aspects of life (...).

Materials and Methods

This research employs an interdisciplinary approach, combining philosophical analysis with policy evaluation to examine digital inclusion strategies in Kazakhstan and Belarus. The study is based on hermeneutic, comparative, and historical methods, as well as an anthropocentric approach, content analysis of state programs, statistical data, and philosophical discourse on digital inclusion. The research draws on official government documents, legislative acts, and national digitalization programs of Kazakhstan and Belarus, including: "Digital Kazakhstan" (2018–2022) and the "Digital Transformation Concept" (2023–2029); the "State Program of Belarus for the Development of the Digital Economy and Information Society" (2016–2020) and "Digital Development of Belarus" (2021–2025); national reports and digital transformation progress assessments published by ministries and government agencies; statistical data from international organizations, assessments of digital development indicators, and levels of digital literacy. Additionally, the study incorporates scholarly literature on digital transformation, inclusiveness, and human-centered approaches in digital policy (...).

Philosophical Discourse

Until the mid-20th century, the issue of inclusiveness, both in education and in other social structures, was not on the agenda. Researchers note that ancient philosophy, "consciously or unconsciously, proclaimed ideas of isolation and social inequality as the foundation of an ideal world for centuries to come. This not only influenced the course of human history, where every 'Other' was automatically assigned the status of persona non grata, but also restructured all sociocultural processes" (...).

Literature Review

Continuing the philosophical discourse on digital inclusion, we turn to contemporary studies that directly address the concepts of "digital inclusion," "digital exclusion," "digital divide," and others (...). The concept of "digital exclusion" has been extensively studied by researcher E.J. Helsper. In her article "The Social Relativity of Digital Exclusion: Applying Relative Deprivation Theory to Digital Inequalities" (Helsper, 2016: URL), she emphasizes the complexity and multidimensionality of exclusion (...).

Analysis of Digitalization Programs in Kazakhstan

In the era of rapid digital technology development, the implementation of digital technologies to ensure equal access for all citizens is becoming increasingly important for Kazakhstan. In December 2017, the state program "Digital Kazakhstan" (2018–2022) (hereinafter

referred to as the State Program) was adopted. Following its implementation, in March 2023, the "Digital Transformation Concept for the Development of the ICT Sector and Cybersecurity" (2023–2029) (hereinafter referred to as the DTC) was approved. Numerous reports and publications on the results of digital transformation are openly available online. Until recently, the official website provided updates, events, statistics, and implementation reports. Below, we analyze some key aspects of these documents that have not yet been examined (...).

Analysis of State Digitalization Programs in Belarus

Like Kazakhstan, Belarus has chosen digitalization as one of the key directions of national development (...). An analysis of key indicators in international digitalization rankings shows that Belarus is a promising country in terms of digital transformation of the economy and society (Kalinovskaya, 2023). The country's ranking is determined by several indicators, including broadband internet access and data transmission speeds, the level of digital literacy among the population, the availability of digital public services, the use of digital technologies in various sectors, investment in the development of the digital economy and infrastructure, and cybersecurity measures. By some indicators, Belarus ranks higher than Kazakhstan and Russia (Kalinovskaya, 2023) (...).

Conclusion

This article analyzes digital inclusion in a philosophical context, focusing on the state strategies of Kazakhstan and Belarus. The research findings demonstrate that, despite differences in the political and socio-economic contexts of these two countries, both are actively developing programs aimed at reducing digital inequality and ensuring the involvement of all population groups in digital transformation (...). Undoubtedly, information technologies simplify people's lives, and the implementation of state digitalization programs provides society with these opportunities. However, the analysis of these programs reveals a number of shortcomings and challenges (...).

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